SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1892.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all ran send stamp for that gurpone.

THE Sen can be had of Meury, Smith, Ainslie & Co., 25

We reprint elsewhere, from the Electrical Review, an article on the trolley system, which appears to us to contain a good deal of common sense. We have had no sympathy with the widespread condemnation by the newspapers of the trolley, because it seemed to us to be mainly rhetorical and to lack scientific and practical substance.

We have always held that there was only one sound and serious objection to taking a current of a high voltage from overhead wires in a city, and that was that in ease of ares it would probably seriously interfere with the work of the firemen. We must admit, however, that it would be very simple affair to introduce a device whereby the firemen could control or ground the current at any point where it threatened to affect their operations. Our elevated rallroads are some lines brought to a atambetill by the Bremen occupying the tracks with hose, but the trolley lines need not necessarily be stopped in their entire length, since it be a simple thing to divert the current, let it make a detour and return to the main line at a point where it would not interfere with the firemen.

There has been a great deal of dishonests and nonscase in what some newspapers bave printed about the trolley system

#### The Chalera.

White cholera has been undoubtedly epidemic in India for contories, it was first recognized and described by European physicians in Asia at the time of the terrible outbreak in Bengal in 1817. So far as modern medicine is concerned, the disease was unknown until that date. Many are the plagues and pests that have ravaged Europe in past centuries; the black death, the buby plague, typhus, putrid fever, typhoid fever, ergotism, diphtheria, the grip, putrid proumonia, small-pox, and the like have played havee in whole provinces and decimated the population of cities. Some of these scourges have quite disappeared, and not one of them now prevails in epidemie form to any great extent. The cholera, however, was not among the medieval destroyers of mankind in Europe, for its first appearance there was between the years 1830 and 1832, when it entered by way of Russia, in the same manner as now. There were several restricted epidemics up to 1838, and then an interval of about eight years. In 1841 it arose once more from its cradle in the delta of the Ganges, and again made its way into Europe by way of Russia, taking six or seven years for its journey westward.

A third visitation took place in 1853, beginning in India, as usual, in 1850, and spreading westward until it reached even to the American continent. A fourth outbreak occurred in the years 1865 and 1866 in Europe, but upon the whole the violence of the pestilence has diminished with each invasion from the time of its first appearance. There was some cholera in France and Italy in 1883 and 1884, and in Spain the year following: and it has been amouldering in various Asiatic cities for several years past, never kindling into any particularly dangerous flame until this year. During much of last winter the port of Jaffa was closed to visitors by the fact of the presence of the disease at that place.

We now seem to be on the verge of an epidemic of almost mediaval proportions. for the mortality has been awful in Persia and Russia, and the rapidity of its increase and spread in several cities and ports of western Europe, is sufficient to justify alarm. It would be as well to mention a once here the fact that the word "cholerine." which has been frequently used during the riast few months in reference to a disorder in Paris and its suburbs, and at Hamburg, Stettin, and elsewhere, is not the designation of an innocuous disorder, as one might be led to believe by the statements of the civil authorities in regions where it prevails. Cholerine is Asiatic cholera and nothing else. Cholerine is a name given to a type of the plague which is of medium severity; but it is Asiatic cholera all the same. Cholera is a germ disease, and belongs in

the category of disorders caused by the entrance of micro-organisms into the body, like scarlet fever, small-pox, diphtheria, typhus, tuberculosis, and many others. The ise of cholera is a minute germ or bacterium, which enters the body by way of the Alimentary canal, and is, propagated in the Kocn, who discovered the bacilius of tuberculosis, and who has indicated by his marvellous methods of experiment and research the direction in to be dispensed with, must manifestly be which to look for a cure of consumption. was sent by the German Government in 1883 to India to investigate the cholera epidemic there. In the intestines of all who died from this disease he found a micro-organism of peculiar shape, curved and bent like a comma, and to this was given the name of comma bacillus. The comun bacillus has never been observed except in the victims of cholers. Additional proof of its being the cause of this pest was afforded by further experiments, undertaken only by Kocn, but also by Rigisch and MACATI, who produced cholera in guinea pigs by introducing the comma bacillus into their intestines. The bacillus enters the system by way of

the stomach and lives and propagates in the intestines. There it manufactures a ptomaine, or poisonous substance, which eing absorbed into the system, gives rise to the symptoms which we recognize as those of cholera. It is more than probable that the disorder spreads by being scattered with the intestinal discharges, contaminating water courses, rivers, streams, and wells, defiling the linen and bed clothing, and contriving in an infinite number of ways to enter the human system again by means of food and rink. The germs are not disseminated through the atmosphere. They are not blown by the winds from one place to another. They follow the lines of travel and commerce. They are propagated by individuals. The discharges of infected persons are the centres from which contasion radiates. Hence the supreme necessity of isolating such a nidus of disease, and of destroying everything that may in any way serve as an agent in the sowing and diffusion of the seeds of death. Will the disease reach New York? Un-

toubtedly. Its ubiquity in Europe is such hat we cannot escape the visitation.

It remains for the Health Department to courge at the threshold and not allowing on an Irish question and resigned, before to enter into the crowded quarters of the the bill repealing in a large degree the Corn sty. It is, however, not probable that we 'laws, which he had carried through the

can so strongly fortify ourselves by quarantine regulations, and restraint upon vessels and individuals at harbor hospitals, that we shall be able to withstand the onslaught of the army of germs. They will enter in all likelihood in spite of us; and so we must be on our guard individually. We must be prepared, each and all of us, to meet them. They will enter our food and our drinking water in some manner that we know not of. We must watch these avenues of approach.

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The danger to individuals is not great if they are intelligent and use foresight. The danger is among the ignorant and careless and thoughtless, among the thousands that crowd the tenement houses, subsisting on bad food, regardless of what they drink, and heedless of personal cleanliness. Nature has a safeguard against cholera. Few cholera germs are able to run the gauntlet of a healthy stomach. The gastric juice, when sufficiently acid, is an antiseptle. It destroys the comma bacillus. Among the victims of cholera are chiefly those whose general health is impaired, or who suffer from disorders of the stomach, such as dyspepsia and gastric catarrh. With a digestive apparatus in good condition, plenty of exercise in the open air, and careful selection of one's food and drink, each may stand his ground and remain upon the field of battle without alarm and without danger.

There are various degrees of cholera infection. In some cases there is the mildest attack of choleraic diarrhosa, not differing from common diarrhera such as every one has experienced. In others its severity and deadly character is manifest from the outset. Between these extremes are all degrees of illness. The period of incubation is from one to three days, only this short period clapsing after the introduction of the germs before the complete development of the attack, whether mild or severe.

So far as treatment is concerned, the medical profession has no certain cure to offer. Each physician meets the sympoms in his own way, according to his knowledge, skill, and experience. It is best in any case to call in a physician whose distinguishing characteristics are intelligence and common sense. Obey his orders Implicitly, especially as regards the disinfection and destruction of exercts and of contaminated linen and hed clothes. Read and follow the rules of the Board of Health. Take care of yourself and your family, their food, their drink, and their stomachs. See that the food is procured from cleanly sources and is properly and well cooked. Let all water be filtered and bolled before drinking. And don't run away.

### The Reported Cutline of the Home Rule Bill.

The London Chronicle has published what it describes as the main features of the new home rule project, said to have been devised by Mr. GLADSTONE after consultation with the Nationalist leaders. Some of these features are probable enough, but others are so incredible that we should not deem them worthy of notice but for the fact that the Chronicle has for some time been an organ of the Giadstonian party, and has shown itself unusually well informed. There is no reason why the assertion that

the present land legislation shall be undisturbed for five years should not be accepted as well founded. The Chronicle, of course has reference to the land courts established for the purpose of regulating rents by the GLADSTONE Land act of 1891, and to the several acts providing for the advance of money to tenants desirous of becoming the owners of their holdings. There would still remain, however, a question of much importance to Irishmen, whether, namely, the administrative machinery employed in the execution of the Land Purchase acts is to remain in the hands of officials designated by the imperial authorities at Westminster, or to be transferred to appointees of the proposed Irish Government. So far, indeed, as the Judges of the land courts are concerned, they would fall under the second provision reported by the Chronicle, that the Irish justiciary and police are to be under the l of the Dublin Parliament. This ! obviously a concession of the utmost moment to Ireland, for of what avail would be the laws made in a Dublin Parliament, if the Judges who are to expound, and the constabulary who are to enforce them, should derive their appointment from a foreign source? The third alleged feature of the bill, that the remnant of the Irish Church fund-the fund accruing from the disendowment of the Anglican Church in Ireland-shall be at the disposal of the frish legislature, will, of course, excite indignant remonstrance from the Nonconformists of Ulster, as well as from members of the An glican communion all over the kingdom. But if Irish Nationalists are qualified to make laws for a whole country, binding on Protestants and Catholies alike, they can scarcely be proclaimed incompetent to discharge a function so relatively trivial as the management of a church fund.

The Chronicle's statement that the English Receiver-General of the bill of 1886 is accepted, if there is warrant for its further assertion that there is to be only one customs department for the United Kingdom. and that the Irish Parliament shall not have power to levy separate duties. Here, of course, is a marked distinction between the Constitution proposed for Ireland and that of the Dominion of Canada. The authors of the distinction will no doubt seek to justify it on the ground that Ireland. being represented at Westminster, has a voice in determining the duties to be levied throughout the United Kingdom, whereas Canada, having no voice in the imperial assembly, cannot permit it to decide what duties shall be imposed in Canadian ports As regards the restriction of the power to levy duties to the general Government, the position of Ireland under the new Home Rule bill is evidently to be assimilated to

that of a State in the American Union. Of the two remaining features of the outline published by the Chronicle, one is certain to excite the most violent opposition on the part of Irish Nationalists, and the other is essentially incredible. We are told that acts of the Irish Parliament will be subject to a veto on the part of the Crown; the veto power to be exercised on the advice of the Ministry representing the House of Commons at Westminster. For their own sakes Englishmen ought to reject this proposition. The veto power which the Crown once possessed, not having been exercised since the reign of Anne, is now regarded as extinct, but if revived for the purpose of application to Ireland it would be almost certain, sooner or later, to be applied to acts of the Parliament at Westminster. But how, it may be asked, could such a thing occur, seeing that her Majesty's Prime Minister represents a majority of the House of Commons, and would not therefore recommend the veto ing of a bill which embodied the will of that majority? The thing might happen how what ability they have in keeping the in this way. Sir ROBERT PEEL was beater

House of Commons, had passed the House of Lords. Obviously, the incoming Minister might have advised her Majesty to veto the bill when it came before her, and dissolve Parliament in order that a fresh appeal to the people might be taken. We do not believe that the British House of Commons will tolerate the revival of the veto power for any purpose or in any form. It would rather hold that an abuse of power by the Irish Legislature should be re-

dressed by an amendment of the Irish Constitution averting such abuses in the future. But whatever objections might be raised to a revival of the veto power by Englishmen, who elect a vast majority of the imperial assembly, they would be intensified in the eyes of Irishmen by the fact that their representatives would constitute only a small minority at Westminster, and could, therefore, exercise but a

slight influence on her Majesty's advisers. This consideration brings us to the las of the Chronicle's assertions, that the number of Irish members to be retained at Westminster will be reduced to thirty. Such a reduction would be preposterous It could not be justified even as the outcome of a general reapportionment of representation to population, for under the application of that principle Ireland would be entitled to more seats than Scotland. which now has over seventy. If Ireland is to retain any voice at all in the regulation of imperial affairs, the voice must be adequate, not illusory. That is to say, either she must retain the 103 members guaranteed to her by the Act of Union, or, if the rest of the United Kingdom is to be reapportioned according to population, she might be contented with as many seats as her population calls for. The reduction of her representatives to thirty cannot be defended on any principle of equity.

### The Outcome of the Labor Union Ex periment.

As a matter of course, the Buffalo strike has ended disastrously for the strikers. They threw up jobs and wages which other workmen were glad to get, and hence not more than one-half of them, possibly not more than one-third, can go back to their places again. Thus hundreds of switchmen who had regular employment at sure wages are now out of work and hunting for a job. We are sorry for them. They are men deluded by false leaders, desperate characters, who themselves had nothing to lose by the commotion they stirred up.

During their voluntary idleness the strikers were diverted from thoughts about serious consequences by the excitement of the contest in which they were engaged. They were intent only on fighting, and fighting is a business in which human nature finds delight, and especially the nature of strong and vigorous men like the switchmen. They enjoyed the fighting for itself. It was full of exhibaration for them. They

were intoxicated by it. But enforced idleness, such as they must now endure, is another thing. It is very prosale business and sets men to thinking and grumbling and cursing themselves when they know that they themselves are responsible for the misfortune. The intoxication is over and the subsequent depression has come to them, poor and misguided men. It is therefore a time when they and all other workingmen who are subject to such misrule may profitably relect on this question:

Is it worth while to throw up a job for which many are eager and for which they are competent simply because other workingmen are dissatisfied with their pay? In other words, is a man under obligation to sacrifice his own living on the chance of bettering the pay of some other man?

Even if there is such an obligation, it is obeyed by the union workingmen only. Nobody else is so far unselfish. It might be called a noble altruism to give up your own and your family's bread for the benefit of somebody else, but even Christianity teaches us that a man must first of all look rule among men. They proceed on the principle that first of all they themselves nd those dependent on them must be pro-

But labor union men are required to give up their jobs, though they are satisfied with them, merely because other union men are discontented with their lobs. Thus they leave their places open to be filled by some of the great multitude of men who are always looking for work. Such is the sympathetic strike, which Sweeney tried to have extended to the whole force of railroad operatives, engineers, firemen, brakemen, and telegraphers simply for the benefit of a few switchmen who were dissatisfied. He had succeeded in ordering out other switchmen who were working contentedly, and thus in making them sacrifice their places and endanger their chances of ever getting them again: and he wanted to get everybody employed on a railroad to join with them in the unelfish strike of the many for the benefit of

These railroad operatives would have had reason for complaint if they had been turned out of their places summarily by the companies, merely on the chance of getting cheaper men. The public sympathy would have been with them and against the railroads. Such a proceeding would have been denounced as inhumanity. But Sweeney suddenly ordered out the switchmen, whether they had grievances or not, and then he abused the chiefs of the unions of the other operatives for not ordering a strike also, though their men had nothing to complain of on their own account. He wanted them to strike purely out of sympathy for a few dissatisfied switchmen, and thus disturb the whole business of the country and subject themselves to great losses.

Here in New York the whole building trade, with many allied industries, was paralyzed for months by such a sympathetic strike. Nearly 20,000 men were thrown out of work which they needed, and wages with which they were satisfied, simply as an exhibition of sympathy with a single union whose original purpose in ordering a strike was nothing more than the disciplining of a single member!

If a man who kept a shop, should close up his store and refuse to do any business simply because a neighboring shopkeeper was not making as much as he wanted, he would be looked upon as a crank But union workingmen are expected and required by their unions to give up places with which they are content, if other workingmen in their own or other unions are discontented with their work or in rebellion against their union. They are forced to add to the chances of losing their jobs at the will of employers, the further chances of losing them at the command of walking delegates, though other laborers are waiting to take up the jobs.

We do not believe that in the long run ensible human nature will submit to such a strain on its power of self-sacrifice. No where else in society is it endured except in the labor unions. The willingness to bear it engenders a horde of rascals who live at its expense. It also destroys the individuality and the individual liberty of the workman, and self-respecting men can-

not long continue to submit to it. We are inclined to think that the labor union as a means of settling the labor question is an experiment of which society is now seeing the struggles that preced its complete abandonment. The association of a body of skilled workmen like the locomotive firemen and engineers will doubtless continue, for they are a picked corps of men not merely expert, but of peculiar qualifications not only as mechanics, but morally and physically. The rest of the unions almost universally fly against human nature and the laws of all nations. Their existence is possible only through a tyranny to which freemen will not submit; and they are powerless unless they get under their yoke substantially all laborers, or the great majority of society.

### The Death Penalty for Burglars. The following interesting despatch was

published in the New York Times on Friday "Winston, N. C., Aug 25 .- L. McKnigut, a young man charged with burglary at W. S. Taylor's house at Moun Airs. N. C. a year ago last January, and beating Mra. Taxton nearly to death while robbing her of \$2,000, was convicted of burgiary in the first degree at the Dobson, N. C., court last night. The penalty for burglary in the first degree in North Carolina is death. Only two persons, negroes, were previously convicted of the crime in the State. Their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. They did not attempt violence

This conviction calls attention to the eculiar severity of the law of North Carolina in its punishment for the highest degree of the crime of burglary.

Prior to 1871, burglary in North Carolina appears to have been punishable only by Imprisonment. By a statute which went into effect in that year, and which was subsequently incorporated into section 994 of the North Carolina Code, prepared in 1883, it was provided that any person convicted according to due course of law of the crime of burglary should suffer death. By section 995 of the same code burglary was defined to be the entry of the dwelling house of another, in the night time, with intent to commit any felony or infamous crime therein, or the breaking out of such a house in the night time, by a person in the dwelling, after having committed a felony or infamous erime there.

In 1889 the North Carolina Legislature amended the law relating to burglary so as to divide the offence into two degrees, and confined the death penalty to cases of burglary in the first degree. The statute by which the change was made defines the higher grade of the crime in these words:

" If the crime be committed in a dwelling house or in a room used as a sleeping apartment in any build-ing, and any person is in the actual occupation of any part of said dwelling house or sleeping apartment at burglary in the first degree."

Although burglary in the first degree under the law of North Carolina differs in some respects from the statutory offence of the same name under the law of New York, the crimes correspond in two essentials the entry must be in the night time and there must be a person in the building entered. In this State, the punishment may be imprisonment for life, although we cannot recall any case in which so severe a sentence has been imposed. There the punishment must be death, unless the pardoning power intervenes in behalf of the convict.

The fact that no one has yet been exc cuted in North Carolina under a law which has been in force twenty years in relation to an offence so common as burglary, would seem to show that the death penalty is deemed rather too harsh for burglars by the juries who try them, or by the officers who possess authority in that State to commute the sentences of criminals.

# Instruction for a Philadelphian.

Mr. EDWARD F. WATSON of Philadelphia inquires: 'Would it not be better for America to come out boldly for free trade, rather than to induce through a high tariff the setafter his own household; and that is the tling here of a lot of foreign manufacturers, which, in my opinion, is free trade under another name."

Warson does not seem to be awar that the United States is already the greatest free trade country in the world, since among its sixty-five millions of population, including the fools, there is the most entire freedom of trade, without a single Custom House on any dividing line between States or sections.

The ordinary common sense of the case is that it is a great advantage for every country to manufacture within its own limits everything that is necessary to human existence and comfort. The country which has to import articles of necessity from abroad, is weak in consequence; because in time of war it may be entirely deprived of those articles. Accordingly, it has ever been a great object with statesmen to bring every practicable manufacture within the boundaries of their own Governments. The more manufacturers, the more varied the industries carried in any country, the greater the demand for agricultural products of every sort, and the more satisfactory the reward of the farmers who raise them. For instance, at the beginning of the great civil war in this country, there was not in all this land a single manufactory of quinine: and at one time, when we were threatened with an additional war with England, we had to face the danger of being entirely deprived of that indispensable drug. In this situation Congress was induced to pass a bill levying a heavy tariff impost upon quinine: and the late Mr. STANTON, one of the truest Democrats and greatest men that ever existed, who was Secretary of War, was an earnest advocate of the measure. The result was that the manufacture was established in this country, and we have ever since been supplied with quinine made here Mr. WATSON ought to study these subjects more carefully, and then he would under-

stand that the greater the population of the United States and the greater the number of industries that are here carried on, the better off the country will be. Fifteen clergymen of three denominations

were sent to the English city of Newcastle this

week to electioneer for Mr. JOHN MORLEY, the

Liberal candidate for Parliament. "All of

them were in the field daily." We are not told

whether their meetings were opened with prayer and sacred music. Be sure that if fifteen of our American clergymen were to electioneer and speechify in the interest of any candidate for Congress, Re publican or Democratic, that candidate would be beaten out of his boots. The America people are very religious, but they do not want their clergy to tell them how to vote.

It is good news from Brazil that the yellow fever is subsiding at Santos, Rio, and other cities of the seaboard. The havoe it has wrought there within the past year is appall-We judge, from such statistics as have reached us since last winter, that between forty and fifty thousand people have faller victims to it. The governing authorities have been too much taken up with political troubles to do anything to prevent its ravages The municipal bedies in the afflicted cities have totally failed in their duties. and have neither adopted nor executed any of those sanitary measures through which relief might have been obtained. The record of Brazil in regard to the yellow fever has been almost as bad as that of Persid in regard to the cholera. It has been a record of ignorance and imbeellity. The Government of Brazil is republican, while that of Persia is a despotism, but both Governments are shiftless and worthless. It is good news that the yellow fever in Brazil is subsiding, and we

must hope that the news is true. In times of danger from pestilence, at all times when the public health is imperilled. the doctors come to the front with heart of grace, ready to take any risk and to go wherever duty calls. We have not forgotten how hundreds of them offered and gave their services last winter when the city was threatened with an epidemic of typhus-young medicos many of them, just entering upon their professional career. There seemed to be rivalry among them at times to get to the most dangerous posts, even to North Brother Island. They displayed again the same noble mettle when there was approbension of the spread of small-pox. They are displaying it now once more when the Asiatic cholera is

threatening to invade our country. Let us praise the worthy doctors, the everundismayed doctors, always ready to undertake any professional duty, however danger-

ous or unpleasant it may be. As it is here, so it is all over the world. It is a striking item of news that we got last week from the city of Vienna, in Austria. The Asiatic terror is confronting Vienna, and here is one of the despatches from there:

"Vienna, Aug. 25.—In this city 485 doctors have of-fered to attend cholera patients, on condition that n the event of their death while in the discharge of duty, their families shall be provided for."

Could men do more than this? Could any sacrifice be more impressive than that which these Viennese doctors thus offer? There are such doctors in Paris and Berlin and London and Hamburg and Antwerp and Havre and all other cities, including, we have not a doubt, the plague-smitten cities of Russia. We have plenty of such doctors here in New York Honor to them!

In ancient times that illustrious Pergamite doctor, Galen, confronted the pestilence. probably cholera, that raged in the Roman camp at Aguileia. Centuries before his time, that still more renowned doctor, HIPPOCRATES of Cos. strove to master those epidemics which entered Greece from Asia, and about which he wrote. Thus have doctors always acted everywhere in times of plague. Truly, the immortal Socrates spake wisely and well when, after the poison had reached his heart, he uttered those last words of his life: "Carro, we owe a cock to Escularius; pay it, and by no means neglect it."

Sir EDWIN ARNOLD, the English poet, writes with rapture about life in Japan, but he would rather live in England than there, after all. He would rather edit the Telegraph in London than brood upon Bundha in Kicto. We are not surprised at his choice. He likes the logs of the Thames better than the clear atmosphere of the Yodogawa. He would rather be called "Sir" by Queen Victoria than "Chokunia" by the Japanese Emperor. He likes better to write leaders about the proceedings in Parliament than about the inriksha runners of Yokohama. He would rather quaff London porter with the froth on than Japanese rice water without any taste to it. In short, he is an Englishman and cockney. He loves a lord more than a damio any day, and would rather wear a London suit of clothes than the kamishimo. To him a Shinto shrine is a poor substitute for a club anywhere within ten miles of Pall Mall. The English speech is sweeter to him than the Mongolian. He is on his way back to England from the Land of the Rising Sun. There is something of unreality in Sir Epvin's praise of Japan. He writes about it like a literary Englishman with a florid style trying to entertain London.

A week ago we offered our condolences to the Bald Eagle of Westchester, who was then prostrate and appeared to be in a dangerous condition. We are now rejoiced to offer him our congratulations. He has been steadily mproving, day by day, ever since Sunday last, He is now able to look out of the windows of his house in Peekskill and behold the beautiful scenery of Westchester county in the month of August, while the farmers are bringng in their country produce and the foundrymen are busy, and the boats are moving along the river, and the Peekskill Academy is about to be opened for the fall term. What an acceptable place, after all, is this old world of ours or neople who are good! and how pleasant it looks to one who is recovering from illness!

Why, for the past two days Gen. HUSTED has been feasting upon woodcock and squab, with all the flxings. There is food for yel Talk of English victuals and French kickshaws, Both ountries put together could not get up anything equal to woodcock in the Peckskill style. and as for squab, which the Icelanders call grap, squab à la Westchester, the English language fails us. Gen. HUSTED is sure to get vell, and his voice will again be heard in the land, to the delight of his million friends, the Republican party, and all true Democrats whose hair he has ever combed.

Great are doctors with their skill; great are drugs with their potency; but the invalid who can recruit his vitality upon woodcock and squab is pretty sure to get well.

A New Yorker of intellectual quality dedres us to aid him in establishing here a new society with an interesting title. "The Society for the Promotion of Attendance upon the Funerals of Distinguished Citizens." He says that within a short time he has attended the funeral of CHARLES GAYLER, the brilliant and versatile drama writer; the funeral of Dr. George H. Moore, the learned and courteous librarian of the Lenox Library, and the funeral of a popular veteran of the newspaper press, and that very, very few mourners were present at the funeral of any one of these men, though each of them had enjoyed the friendship of a multitude of New Yorkers through life. He believes that the society which he desires us to assist him in organizing might exercise an important influence, and might be really serviceable in promoting an object which stands n need of promotion in our times. We do not object to the organization of the

ociety in question, but we cannot take part in the work of organizing it. We have often been present at the funerals of departed worthies when few mourners were there to honor the memory of the coffined dead. But let us not indulge in lamentations over such facts. We trust that, if the proposed society is organized, it will subserve the pious purpose of those who may join it.

Just about 100,000 Russian and Polish immigrants have landed in this country within the last fiscal year. They have left Russia and Poland under distressing circumstances. At least three intectious or contagious disases are prevalent in the regions from which they have come, and are yet coming. We have learned by the experiences of the past year, during which they have brought typhus fever and small-pox to our city, that self-protection requires us to be on our guard against the ships that carry here passengers from plagueridden regions, especially from those regions in which the Asiatic cholora is now prevalent. It may be necessary to raise the bars against dangerous immigrants from Europe. It is eriminal to open our doors to pestilence.

From the Galzeston Budy News.

There are now five tickeds in Texas, viz. The Probit dition ticket, the Prophysic party ticket, the high white locket, the thoughteket, and the homographs treate with he little Macco giant at the head of it. Let the wild he had to be the property of the p

Col. Abe is No Juck of All Trades. From the Philadelphia Daily News. The See knows who the American poet laurente aught to be, but it won't teil. Is Abe Supsky the man?

Take the New York Central for St. Louis. Four trains daily. Choice of routes. - Ade.

THE "WORLD'S" INFAMT. Opinions of the Upright and Independent

From the Jersey City Neses, Aug. 26.

THE SUN this morning administers the co grace to the World in the matter of the forged cable despatches from Europe. It prints fac-similes of the despatches sent by the World to London giving the text of the alleged Bismarck interview, and ordering its repetition from London to this side. These despatches show that THE SUN's attack created a panic in the World office. The repeated injunctions to "Dalziel, London," not to alter a word, to send so many words to a sheet, not to make the blunder of using the matter elsewhere, show that the fakirs in the brazen dome were utterly rattled. Their sin had found them out and in the presence of imminent exposure they showed all that cowardice which is the certain accompaniment of false-hood. The proof of THE SUN'S charges, which was challenged by the World's childish evasions yestarday, is now complete. The World stands a monument of Infamy, a disgrace to

the profession of journalism. In another matter, too, nearer home, the World undergoes a horrible exposure of fraudulent news making this morning. The atroclous fake published vestorder regarding Lie. zie Borden's alleged quarrel with her sister shows that it is not with reputation alone that the World is prepared to juggie. Even human life is fair game for its fakirs. This monster of newspaper immorality was prepared to hasten this unhappy woman toward an ignominious end, in defiance of truth and justice. provided a sensation could be made, just in the same way in which it tried to tie a halter around the neck of a man on account of the Amboy murder, who has since been almost certainly proven innocent.

Another instance of the World's reckless villainy is to be found in its so-called Western Campaign Fund. Happily, the people have seen through this wicked fraud, and its fallure is its own punishment. The attempt to establish this fund, had it succeeded, would have created a fearful hostility to the Democratic party. The Republican papers at once dubbed it the "Corruption Fund." Of course they did. Anyhody but a fool would have foraseen that they would, and nobody but a knave would have willingly brought such a scandal upon the party. It may be said the money is to be used for legitimate purposes. Doubtless, if turned over to the managers of the Democratic party, it would be so used. But the excuse for the Republican organs to howl is there, all the same. The poison to work in the minds of inconsiderate people is disseminated. The establishment of this fund. for its own puffing purposes, is an act of party treason for which no Democrat should ever forgive the World

The failure of the scheme is ludierous. Ont. of \$18,855.0% collected. Pulitzer gave \$10,000 and four politicians gave \$4,000. Total popular subscription, \$4,855,96. Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus.

#### From the Athany Beening Journal In unmasking this impostor THE SUN has done a valuable service to American jour-

nalism. From the Long Island City Democ THE SUN has rendered the cause of journalism a signal service by its exposure of the rascally methods of the World in fabricating news and imposing upon its readers. The World has always sacrificed everything to sensation, and would sooner sell a paper than prove its respect for the Ten Commandments. When a newspaper gets down to the business of manufacturing bogus news. as the World has done in the Bismarck and other interviews, in order to bolster up a decaying circulation, it is time for that newspaper to die.

#### From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle The New York World should now start a fund to repair its own badly damaged reputa-

From the Paterson Evening New Brag is a good dog, but hold fast is a better. The New York World "faked" up interviews with Prince Bismarck and Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer. THE SUN showed that these interviews were bogus, and proved that the World had had them cabled to Europe and recabled to this country so as to be able to show them on cable telegraph blanks. The World always was unreliable, but when it descends almost to forgery to obtain a small sum by false pretence it sinks beneath the contempt of decent journalists.

#### A True Word Abon: Governor Flower, From the Post-Express.

There is one man to whom too much praise cannot be given in reviewing the story of the Buffalo strike, and that is our Governor, Roserate, but steadfast in his loyalty to duty. He was prompt to make good the civil authority by employing the military power of the State and firm in behalf of the law, but in no way moved to unseemly anger against his misguided fellow citizens. The proclamation which comes at the close of the strike is an admirable warning against lawlessness and makes clear to many unfamiliar with our statutes the gravity of the offences which the strikers at Buffalo have been committing. doubtless ignorant in the heat of passion as to the criminal character of their action,

Governor Flower, though he has done no more than his duty, is to be commended, not simply because he has done it in an admirable way, but because he has done it without the hearty support of his party press. The

the hearty support of his party press. The Democratic newspapers of the State, with a few exceptions, while not openly defending the methods of the strikers were clearly of opinion that the Governor had gone too far in calling out so many of the militia, and they were beginning to clamor for the withdrawal of the troops at the very time that the strike first showed evidences of a collapse. The French of News of Bunfalo puts this point plainly:

"The great trouble with the Democratic papers, here as elsewhere, is that since the beginning of the troubles at Homestead down to the present time they haven't known accurately whether they were a-foot or a-horseback. In their wiid anxiety to create political capital they substantially preached anarchy at first, then turned about as strong advocates of law and order, and now, apparently, are trying to curry favor with the unthinking sympathizers with the strikers by silly-billy talk about the withdrawal of the militia.

All the more honor to a sterling, old-fashioned Democrat like Roswell P. Flower, who rises above such victous partisan delusions, abides by sound political principles, meintains the law, and does his duty fearlessly and well!

## THE ATTEMPT TO BEAT M'ALEER. A Calamitous Situation for the Philadelphia Democrats.

From the Philadelphia Record. The battle waging and raging in the Third Con-gress district has demoralized and disorganized the Philadelphia Democracy. Instead of presenting a united front against the enemy, a war to the death i

in progress against a deserving Representative.

It was to be hoped that Philadelphia would not be carried by the Republicans this year by more than 10,000 majority, and that a similar reaction through out the State would make it Democratic. As in several other of the rock-ribbed Protectionist States, there has been a profound revulsion of orinion favorable to the economic reforms advocated by the Democracy and Blustrated by its choice of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. There was good rea-son for confidence at the outset. But to-day it maks as though the city would be abandoned to the Republi cans by a probable majority of 80,000 and the State turned over to them to do with as they shall peace.
Unless Chairman Wright have the ability and the
power to rettle the Third district right he might as well save his money and time, pack up, and go bome

#### Religious Intelligener. From the Pharmaceutical Era.

Do you see that remarkably tall young man over "indeed. I should have supposed him to have been intended for the steeple."

# Kind Words Can Never Die.

From Truth. Alice -i can't find my umbrella case anywhere! Did title - So; why should I take it? the - Oh, I don't know but what you might have sught it was one of your stockings.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN BOCKETS.

Those who predicted a dull season at Newport have at last been forced to own themselves mistaken. The fortnight just ended has been as gay as ever were any two weeks of Newport life. The coaching parade a week ago yesterday was by long odds the finest ever given. Polo has been played as never before. and the tennis tournament has drawn crowdof interested spectators, who have appeared each morning as fresh and bright as though to dine on all the good things and to dance all night were the best possible cosmetics.

The first ball of the week was given Monday night by Mrs. William Gammell for her daughter. Miss Helen Gammell, upon her engagement to Mr. Arthur Herbert. A great deal is and about our American belies carrying off so many prizes among the English nobility, but the Englishmen make up for it by marrying

our heiresses. The gates of the Marble House have been thrown open and Mrs. Vanderbilt has begun to give a series of dinners there. Mr. George Vanderbilt has appeared in Newport society many times lately, but, unfortunately for the hopes of manouveing mammas and eligible daughters, he has announced his intention of not only deserting Newport, but America also. and he will sail for Japan early this autumn. From there he will go, no one knows where.

The Casino dances have been rather neglected during the week on account of the many private entertainments. On Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte gave a dance there for their daughter, Miss Loisette Bonaparte, who made her debut in Washington last winter. The cotillon, which was very spirited, was led by Mr. Elisha Dyer. Jr. Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Miss Gammell, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., received no end of pretty favors. The rooms showed off the pretty govins of the pretty women even better than did the handsome ballroom of Mrs. Edward Willing, whose ball the evening before was a more formal affair. Mrs. Willing's daughter, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, was sadly missed from her mother's side, and many were the expressions of regret that the fact of her mourning should have prevented her being present.

Dinners have been given every evening, and many and various are the devices adopted to make each one different from the others. Florists, caterers, and table decorators are such keen rivals that one can almost detect them on the street by the anxious, careworn look on their faces.

The coach is as popular as ever, and the seats are all booked to the end of the season. Next month the route will be transferred to New Jersey, and the Tuxedo coach will begin its trips between New York and the club house. When the polo men leave Newport the gayety will begin to wane, for these gallant horsemen and their devoted wives and sweethearts add greatly to the gayety of any place.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot is much missed this summer, and many expressions of regret at her absence and continued ill health are heard. Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer has been entertaining constantly during the entire season. Her two daughters, Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. E. C. Potter, have also given dinners and parties at the Bungalow. They are delightful repre-

sentatives of the young married set, and have added greatly to the pleasure of the season. The bachelors' ball to be given at the Casino on Tuesday is exciting much interest. Mr. Center Hitchcock and his able coadjutors, Mr. Barton Willing, Mr. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. Herbert A. Robbins, Mr. Woodbury Kane. Mr. William Cutting, Mr. H. S. Cram, Mr. W. K. Thorn, Mr. Harry Astor Carey, and Mr. Winfield S. Hoyt have personally managed every detail, and the ball will undoubtedly be the principal event of the sesson. There is no dearth of men at Newport at present. Most of them are eligible, and the rumor is that ere long more than one interesting engagement will be announced. The world has always acknowledged the supreme advantages of propinquity when matrimony is concerned, and coaching, polo, tennis, and the numberless informal sailing parties will yet bring forth good results.

The white squadron has left Bar Harbor, but still the gayety has only a little slackened its pace. The reception given by Admiral Gherardi on Wednesday on the flagship Philadelphia was one of the most brilliant events of the season. The officers from all the ships assisted in recelving, and, as they were all in full dress uniform, and the women had donned their brightest and bravest attire, the scene was one of rare interest. Not only New York but all the cities were well represented, and all the many foreign diplomats graced the occasion by their ur Randolph, Miss Morris. Miss Jones, the Misses Minturn, and Mrs. Wright were among the many belies. The Midsummer night fête on Bar Harbor Island on Monday partook of the delights of novelty. the crossing in boats adding greatly to the pleasure of the evening. The air at Bar Harbor is often likened to champagne for its exhibarating qualities, and it must possess some wondrous qualities, for the women look as fresh as early in the season

Mrs. Seward Webb has been very busy chaperoning the numberless parties organized by Mr. Creighton Webb on his brother's yacht Elfrida. Mrs. Webb, in spite of her comparative youth. Is considered, by young and old, one of the best of matrons, and her services are in constant demand.

Lenox is waking up from her long rest, and t will not be many weeks, even days, before the gay world will be here, and every house will be filled with its gay house party, while the hostelries will be full to overflowing.

Miss Furniss has returned and opened her house, where she intends entertaining extensively. The tragic death of Mrs. Crocker at Carlsbad

has thrown the Crockers, Felloweses, and Morgans into mourning, so that this season, here as elsewhere, many familiar faces will be missing. The world, however, cannot stop and grieve even if she would, and there will be little appreclable difference in the dinners, dances, and other festivities. The first Assembly is announced for Sept. I, and after that there are many things in prospect.

The chief dewish scholars in this country, like Rabbis Mordis, Jastrow, Kohui, Jacobs, Szold, Feisenthal, and Prachman, are said by the Hebree Sundard to be opposed to the notions of that school of Reformed Juda-ism of which Rabbi Wise is the leader. Habis Voorsanger sure that the Russian Jews now

name to this country are not of Tartar origin; that hey are not more indolent or vicious than people father races and they would not be unclean if they of other races and they would not be unclean if they
performed the rites prescribed by their religion.
It is not a novelty for a woman to lead prayers in Judatatic public worship. The Januah Mosenger says that
in old times many Jawesses were trained as precentors or symagogue readers. No advocate of feminine

precentarism mosted the subject in the recent Conference of Seformed rabble.

A Jewish writer is desirons that, in this Columbian year, Columbus's indebtedness to the Jews shall not be forgotten. He says that the Jewish astronomer, Joseph Verindo, was the inventor of a nautical astro-labe which Columbus used. It is known that Colum-

bus that two Jews with him on his voyage.

The conduct between the Orthodox and Reformed sects in American Judaism has been greatly accentuated by the action of the Habbanical Conference. The Jewish papers continue to discuss the questions that were there raised. The venerable Rabbi Wise, editor of the American fernelite, is reportably vigorous in his de fence of reform. One of the wealthy Hebrews in this country was

Philip Burgauer of Paterson, N. J., who died suddenly a few days ago. When he came here from Germany he was a penniless young buicker, who peddled meats from house to hous until he built up a large business He was an excellent base singer and a member of the termania Singing society. The American Is wellie maintains that Mark Twain's

statement that he visited the grave of Adam is as firth not who tells of his visit to Adam's grave. "The passage in the Talmud is grossly anthropomorphous and there is reason to believe that Mark Twain's state-

# At Narragausett Pler.

From Lafe.

How many finness have you "
Three
Three
Is that all? Why, I have fire, and they're all rich
But one of mine is willing to marry."